

WOMAN AND THE PIN.

It was in a deductive way that captain found out that Ethel Cla Le Nove, the supposed accomplice of Dr. Crippen, was a girl though she was dressed in boy's togs. She had supplied a missing trouser's button with a safety pin. The method was entirely feminine, says Cleveland Leader. A boy would have borrowed a marble spike or a nail, or whittled a wooden peg. This dramatic use of the safety pin again focuses the attention on woman's marvelous capacity as a pinster. Give her a hat pin and she can affright a footpad or lure olives from a long-necked bottle, with equal ease. She makes it decorative, too, and deadly. In a crowded street car it is as fearsome a weapon as the kris of a Malay running-muck. But her chief record is made with the common or garden pin. She fastens buttons or shoes with it and when baby swallows the rattle, harpoons that out with a pin. If a tornado blows and the shingles are threatened she crawls out on the roof and pins them down. Writers of those fascinating summer stories in which a man and a lovely girl are cast away on a South Sea island miss the chance of their lives when they do not provide the heroine with a paper of pins as her salvage from the wreck.

Is the speedy motor car an obstacle to punctuality? It would seem so. Certainly the habit of arriving late at the theater and other places of entertainment is growing with the multiplication of the means of rapid transportation. It is seldom that a play or program is not marred or interrupted by these late arrivals. And the disturbance is greater where motor cars carry the larger number of the attendants. Does this mean that those who have to depend on the street cars are more apt to give themselves reasonable time than are those who have gotten into the habit of thinking that neither time nor distance counts when the automobile is available? At any rate the habit is a bad one.

"Changing the map of Europe" is a phrase that had a grim significance during the greater part of the last century. There were people with long memories who knew that changes in the map of Europe as a rule were brought about by war. But there is a possibility of a peaceful change of the map of Europe by Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. He proposes when his principality becomes a kingdom an event that is to be celebrated with appropriate brilliancy this month—its name shall be altered to Zeia, which is what is called in ancient times. Map-makers will take notice.

A new comet has been discovered. There ought to be a stop put to this. If the former one brought about all the trouble which has been going on the earth since, we can spare any more of these heavenly mischief makers for some time to come. And those who are looking for trouble and read their answer in the stars should be legally enjoined, at least until the world has had time to catch its breath.

A Colorado farmer has gathered 125 bushels of grasshoppers which he is ready to dry, so that they may be used for chicken feed next winter. Since a use has been found for grasshoppers we may expect future crops of them to be failures.

A deaf man who climbed Pike's Peak found he could hear at that altitude. But the difficulty of the cure practically lies in the fact that it takes up his residence where he can hear there will be nobody for him to listen to.

Tarred, feathered and bitten is the New Jersey variation according to that story of the victim who was left thus scantily attired as the prey of the mosquitoes.

When a young married couple go away by aeroplane on their honeymoon their destination is sufficiently uncertain to fulfill all the requirements.

Perhaps the same fellows who are searching for germs in ice cream this summer will be hunting for them in our buckwheat cakes next winter.

If they insist on confiscating ice cream cones the small boy and some big ones, too, will be robbed of one of their most palatable enjoyments.

Will the insurance companies demand increased premiums from those who love to see the airships go round?

Look over your small change carefully; there are several counterfeit one-dollar bills in circulation.

Owing to the fact that their wives are away for the summer a good many men are almost forgetting how to button waists up the back.

Cincinnati surgeons are to amputate a citizen's six-inch nose. To use a Pittsburgh word, the gentleman really is "nebby."

No picnic can claim to have been delayed by rainy weather this season.

CURE BY INJECTION

Much Hope Offered by Physicians in Use of Radium.

European Scientists, After Making Experiments, Write Article on Subject for London Lancet—Lupus Vulgaris of Neck.

New York—Several European physicians and surgeons have been experimenting with injections of solutions of radium as a curative measure. Dr. L. Wicham and Dr. M. Degrais have written an article on the subject for the London Lancet. The Medical Record says of it:

"They allude to a paper presented at the Lisbon congress by several French authors, the conclusions of which are as follows: 'When introduced into the animal body the emanation diffuses itself through the structure, and may in this manner reach deep-seated parts. It has a predilection for the glands which form an internal secretion and especially for the suprarenal capsules. It is eliminated by the lungs and the skin, and to a small extent by the kidneys.'

"The authors then pass on to relate their own experiences with this mode of therapy. In a case of lupus vulgaris of the neck, a curative change was produced by injections of (1) water rendered radioactive in the proportion of one milligram of pure sulphate of radium per liter, or (2) water impregnated with radium in the proportion of one milligram of pure bromide of radium per liter. In this case 40 injections of each kind and of from one to two cubic centimeters were given in the course of two months.

"They have also presented a case of lupus erythematosus, treating for comparison the lesions on the left side by the application of the radium apparatus and those on the right side by injections. On the left side there was a sharp reaction with destruction of the lupus and a subsequent process of repair. Later there seemed to be a strong cicatrix, but still later there was a recurrence of the lesion at the margin of the tissues of repair. On the right side there was no visible inflammatory reaction, but there was first a diminution and then a disappearance of the erythema of the lupus.

POETRY IN BILLS

University of Chicago Teacher Makes Unique Statement.

Professor Wilczynski Announces Advancement of Rhythmic Revolution in "Poetry and Mathematics."

Chicago—Poetry is booming. The grocer's bill may now be called a lyric, the butcher's communication an elegy, and the housewife who checks the charges a literary artist of the subtlest mold. Professor Ernest J. Wilczynski of the University of Chicago mathematics department says so. Professor Wilczynski, who teaches integral calculus, projective differential geometry and other advanced subjects at the university, announced the advance of the rhythmic revolution in a lecture on "Poetry and Mathematics" the other day at Ryerson Physical Laboratory. Poets and mathematicians, he declared, are expert in each other's arts, and by no means so different as uninformed persons may imagine.

The university authority defined the world as one huge mathematical problem, and his remarks were full of comfort for those who may have felt a lack of the poetical faculty. Bookkeepers as well as tradesmen and kindergarten pupils may squeeze themselves into the poet's hall of fame by a liberal interpretation of the new theory.

"The poetic and mathematical aspects of the human mind have much more in common than is usually realized," said Professor Wilczynski. "There is no such thing as one faculty of the mind that is without contact with other faculties, and it is true in the case of the mathematics and poetry, of course."

"A poem and a mathematical composition are both the expressions of ideas. Goethe said that he disliked mathematics because they always translated everything into their own language. But he would not have objected had he known that their language was the most beautiful, perfect and adequate of all."

"Each art has a peculiar language, and its conventional symbols. Beethoven and Wagner spent many years distributing small black dots over two parallel lines, but the dots were only the symbols, not the music. In the same way the mathematical equation is only the symbol, but the form is the important thing. This is true of both poetry and mathematics."

"Like poetry, mathematics may express its thought in different ways and may be of beauty because of its formal element. The peculiar element of poetry may be said to be rhythm and that of mathematics to be solution. Aristotle called attention to the necessity for unity of action in the drama, and the same necessity holds for mathematics."

"Aristotle's famous saying that the probable-impossible is preferable to the improbable-possible, is true in

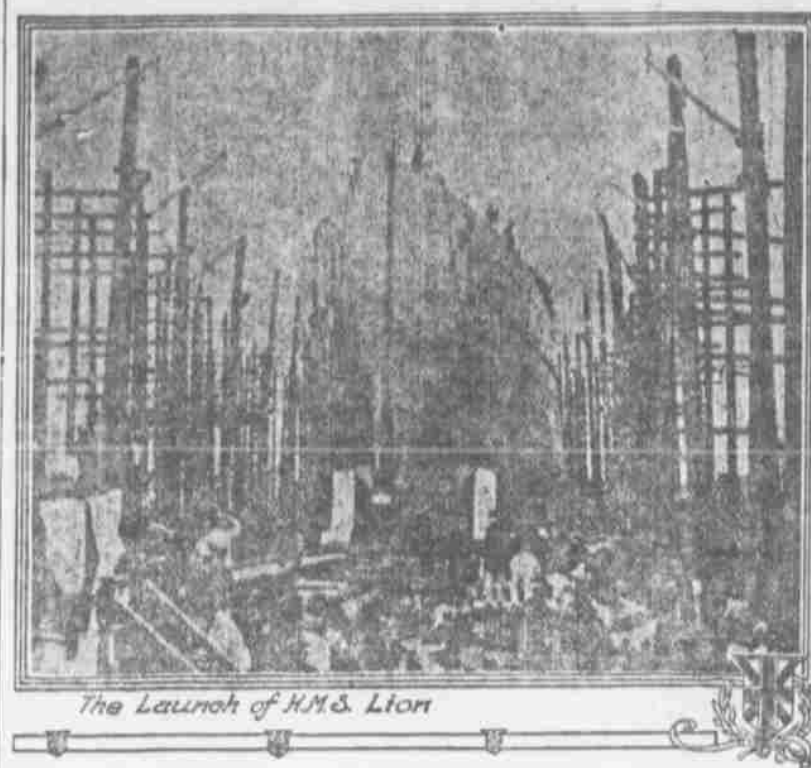
Matrimonial Depreciation

A curious case has just been tried at St. Gall, and a more curious verdict given.

A schoolboy, aged fourteen, was recently hit in the face by a dog and an ugly cicatrix remained on the boy's upper lip.

The victim's father brought an action against the dog's owner and obtained the following damages on all the charges: "Fort pounds damages,

GIANT BRITISH WARSHIP



The Launch of HMS Lion

LONDON, ENG.—The latest powerful addition to the British navy was sent down the ways a few days ago. In displacement and armament the vessel is the first of its class in the world.

the part assuming a whitish electrical aspect.

"At the time the recurrence was found on the left side the recovery on the right side was maintained, and there had been no reappearance of lupus since that time. In these two cases the doses of radium were extremely small, but they contained the emanation, an element which is not present in the rays emitted by the radium apparatus."

"The injection of certain insoluble salts of radium suspended in an emulsion into structures of small absorbent power prolongs the contact of the salt with the diseased tissues and intensifies the action of the radiations of the emanation. This plan was followed in treating a large cancerous nodule, being made in a mixture of paraffin and vaselin. The object was to inject this preparation beneath the nodule, so as to prepare a stratum underlying the whole of the diseased part. Thus the nodule was exposed to a cross fire, as it were, diminished in size and rapidly disappeared. There

was no ulceration and there has been no recurrence."

"It must be understood that soluble radium when injected is in a free state in the animal body and carries with it gaseous emanations which give rise to the phenomenon of radio-activity. The salt in radium apparatus does not supply emanation for therapeutic purposes, for this gas does not pass through any solid body, being in this respect unlike the extremely penetrating radium rays."

"The authors believe that these experiments offer much hope for the future."

How a Story Originated.

Tangler—A report in circulation here that American interests had purchased the greater part of the valuable Angora country, in southwestern Africa, turns out to have been erroneous. It originated from a small and unimportant purchase of land by a Moor named Hassan Ben Ali, who is a naturalized American citizen.

have been flocking for over a week. I saw a flock of several thousand blackbirds flying southward over the city last week. Migration to the south is unusually early this season.

"The chipmunks are very busy laying up a supply of beech nuts and other provender for a long winter. Woodchucks up the state are going into their burrows for the winter with a big layer of fat on their ribs. Usually they stay out until September. You had better get your fur overcoat out of the tar barrel for an early cold snap, for frost will be here early."

Mosquitoes Kill Cattle.

Lake Charles, La.—Southwest Louisiana is in the grip of the mosquito plague. Thousands of cattle have been killed by the insects. They hover in hordes over the fields and marsh lands. At night they fly into towns, making living conditions almost unbearable.

It is impossible in some of the towns along the Southern Pacific railroad to go out of doors at night. Persons eat dinner with their ankles swathed in protecting clothes; then they get beneath bars and netting, for it is impossible to keep the mosquitoes out of residences.

LONG, HARD WINTER AHEAD

Blackbirds Going South and Chipmunks Getting Into Their Burrows, Says Zoo Keeper.

New York—"We are going to have an early winter this year and a long and severe one," said Head Keeper Snyder of the Central Park menagerie the other day. "All signs point that way, and I have been studying those things for a quarter of a century."

"Blackbirds, chipping sparrows, bluebirds and other summer visitors

West Raising Sacred Sheep

Former Yale Professor Expects to Make Fortune Out of Experiment on Pacific Coast.

Tacoma, Wash.—On Heper Island, in Puget sound, George Sifford, a former Yale professor, is tenderly caring for as choice a bunch of lambs as ever delighted the heart of a gentleman farmer. They are karakuls, or the sacred sheep of Asia and biblical times, and were secured by Sifford after great effort and considerable money. It is said they are the first ever raised in America; they are worth more than 100 times as much as the common sheep of the flocks.

The Karakul is the sheep which produces wool used for the finest coats in Europe. Its wool is almost priceless, and there are comparatively few garments made from the real Karakul. The pure bred sheep are to be found only in the herds of the wealthy noblemen of Bokhara, as the majority of the breed are mixed with Afghan and other species.

Sifford, while acting as a missionary to central Asia, brought thirty of the sacred sheep to this country. He secured his first pure-bred sacred sheep because of a favor he did for a Bokhara nobleman. Convinced that such a sheep would soon be a source of great wealth if once adapted to America, he searched around to find others. He was rewarded in his efforts and finally through the aid of a wealthy uncle reached America with the specimens.

To find a climate similar to that of Bokhara was the most serious question before Sifford. On the way down Puget sound from Victoria, B. C., he passed Heper Island, covered with evergreen trees and luxuriant shrubbery. Reaching Seattle, he returned to the island to investigate and found al-

most the identical grasses and shrubs that grow in Bokhara, but of different names. Here he took the sacred sheep, and they flourished. Now there are fifteen lambs, and the next summer or two there will be a good-sized flock of the most valuable sheep in the world.

The sheep are free from any of the diseases afflicting the common kinds, and the quality of wool produced since reaching American shores indicates an improvement.

EAGER TO GET WEEKLY BATH

English Millionaire Proud of Gorgeous Lavatory in His Elegant Mansion.

London—"Appropos of personal elegance and cleanliness," so "M. A. P." has related in the evident effort to relieve the holiday pressure, "one is reminded of the story of a certain self-made millionaire who built for himself a gorgeous mansion not far from Hyde Park corner, the wonder of which was talked of far and wide, and so excited curiosity that a certain member of royalty expressed his desire to see the inside.

"Very flattered and gratified, the proud owner showed the guest all that there was to be seen—leaving the wonderful bathroom until the end. Everything here was as near perfection as possible. Rare marble had been used for the floor, the walls were lined with panels of precious stones and a wonderful flight of stairs with a crystal balustrade led down to the bath itself. The royal visitor showed his admiration generously."

"Yes," said the host, "the man who designed it knew what he was about. He did. Do you wonder, your royal highness, that I look forward to Saturday nights?"

Race rowing Stuttgart.

Dr. Sargent of Harvard finds that the present day undergraduate is an inch taller and four or five pounds heavier than the undergraduate of 30 years ago, and he lays it to athletics. We doubt that. Why not lay it to the generally believed fact that their mothers are taller and more healthy than were their grandmothers?

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Many Americans Abroad This Season



LONDON.—The American season in London, Paris and Berlin is the best since the three golden years preceding the panic of 1907. The hotels of all the capitals of Europe are thronged with well-to-do Americans, who are spending money with the traditional lavishness that pleases the hotelkeepers and shopkeepers everywhere.

Europe has learned that not all Americans are millionaires, and so it is that less is heard each year of extortion and attempted extortion. American tourists, too, seem to have learned the ropes and they know just where to go to get the most for their money.

Comfortable new hotels that charge reasonable prices have been built in the capitals of Europe within the last five years, and in London, Berlin, Rome and Vienna, new hotels invariably have many baths, while some that appeal to the wealthier visitors have suites with baths that are as modernly luxurious as anything New York can offer. With comfortable and reasonable priced hotels, with express trains with dining cars attached connecting all the capitals, Americans and traveling in Europe nowadays much more simple and comfortable than it was 15 years ago.

London holds itself rigidly aloof from rivalry with the great cities of the continent. It permits Berlin and

Paris to boast of their attractions in order to lure the American tourist; for itself, it seems content to say:

"Here I am, the greatest city in the world, with unrivaled museums and picture galleries, not to mention tallers and dressmakers. Come and see me if you want to, but if you don't want to—well, I dare say I'll get along without you."

Berlin and Paris now are in open competition. Berlin thinks it is a more fascinating city than Paris and it intimates that its night life is far and away more alluring than Paris'.

Paris, despite the modernness of Berlin and its nocturnal brilliancy, continues to be the Mecca of Americans, men and women.

The season, both in London and Paris, this year has been marred by almost constant rain. In London a cold rain fell daily for almost three weeks from the middle of June. The weather was so chilly that newly arrived Americans were compelled to wear heavy overcoats and wraps. Paris, too, has been rainy and cold, and shopkeepers and restaurant keepers complain bitterly of the effects of the cold upon their trade.

Thanks to the American invasion with its train of gold, Parisians have reason to be fairly glad they are alive. The cold wet spring and early summer caused immense loss to the dressmakers, for Parisians didn't buy fluffy summer gowns because they couldn't wear them.

While London has had more than its share of rain it has not kept Americans away, because they might be disappointed if they found it really wasn't "rainin' in dear old Lummox."

Aged Ice Regarded Safe for Health



PHILADELPHIA.—The National Ice Association of America, including dealers in natural ice in Philadelphia, has begun a "campaign of education" to inform the public that aged ice is free from bacteria.

Bacteria are the little wigglers in water that get into the insides of people and often give them typhoid, diphtheria and other diseases. A quart of water contains a million or two of these bacteria. Some of them, not all, are dangerous to health.

But the natural ice men say—and they produce scientific argument to support their assertions—that although the bacteria are frozen into the ice when the water congeals, they are killed off so rapidly that in 24 hours 90 per cent. of them are dead, and within a few weeks the ice is sterile—absolutely free from bacterial life of any kind.

One Philadelphia natural ice dealer said recently: "Natural ice is cut in December, January and February. Seventy per cent. of it is used between June and September, when it is anywhere from sixteen to twenty weeks

old, and when the bacteria are frozen into it, and have been without air, motion, warmth and food from four to five months."

A paper recently sent out with the endorsement of the national body of natural ice dealers says:

"The buyer of ice should really be as anxious to obtain, and the dealer in natural ice as quick to advertise, that he sells old ice, as the green grocer is to seek trade on the strength of the freshness of his tomatoes or peas, and the butter and egg man on his new-laid or freshly made products. Old ice is pure ice, sterile ice, free from bacteria harmful or helpful."

Dr. Edwin Jordan, professor of bacteriology in the University of Chicago and at Rush Medical college, says:

"Experiments have shown that when water freezes the great majority of typhoid bacteria that it contains are immediately destroyed. Those that survive die off progressively. According to Park, not one in a thousand lives in ice longer than one month, and at the end of six months all are dead. Relatively few epidemics of typhoid fever have been proved to be due to the use of ice."

Dr. Charles H. Lawall, chemist for the Pennsylvania dairy and food commission, said that bacteria can live without air, and that a temperature of 32 degrees was not fatal for a long time to many kinds of bacteria.

Home for Drunkards' Wives Is Closed



KANSAS CITY, Kan.—The home founded by Carry Nation, the Kansas "joint smasher," in this city as a refuge for drunkards' wives, will probably be closed and the property returned to Mrs. Nation. The reason is, there are not enough wives of drunkards in the largest city of Kansas to warrant the continued operation of a refuge for them. Mrs. Nation has requested of the Associated Charities, the organization which is managing the home, that the property be handed back to her.

The home has accommodations for 40 women but there are no drunkards' wives left now. The Associated Charities is using it as a home for unfortunate and homeless women. About fifteen women now occupy the home.

Peter W. Goebel, president of the board of directors of the Associated Charities, admits that the home is a failure as far as being a place for the housing of drunkards' wives.

"That is the 'distressing' condition that exists," Mr. Goebel said. "There is no use in denying it. We cannot find drunkards' wives to live there."

Mrs. Nation has asked that we return the home to her. The members of the board of directors differ as to whether or not this should be done. She has agreed to pay us for what repairs and improvements have been made at the home and at present the association needs the money that would be thus received for other branches of work. At our next meeting we will finally determine what stand to take concerning holding or releasing the property."

Mrs. Nation wishes the home returned to her so that it may be sold and the proceeds of its sale used in the construction of a home for boys which she is building in Oklahoma.

In 1902 she bought the property, which was the homestead of C. N. Simpson, one of the pioneers of Kansas.

Mrs. Nation secured most of the \$4,000, which she originally paid for the property, from the sale of the small souvenir "Carrie A. Nation hatchets" which she and her friends sold for 25 cents.

After Mrs. Nation had given the home, all the churches of the city and many fraternal orders subscribed money to pay for its furnishing. The grounds about the home, an acre in extent, are well shaded and the building itself is a spacious structure of brick.

Shrewd Scheme Stopped Run.

Many years ago, in consequence of a commercial panic, there was a severe run on a bank in South Wales, and the small farmers jostled each other in crowds to draw out their money. Things were rapidly going from bad to worse, when the bank manager, to a bit of desperation, suddenly thought him of an expedient. By his directions a clerk, having heated some sovereigns in a frying-pan, piled them over the counter to an anxious applicant. "Why, they're quite hot!" said the latter as he took them up. "Of course," was the reply; "what else could you expect? They are only just out of the mold. We are coining them by hundreds as fast as we can." "Coining them!" thought the simple agriculturist; "then there is no fear of the money running short!" With this their confidence revived, the panic abated, and the bank was enabled to weather the storm.

PRESSED HARD.

Coffee's Weight on Old Age.

When prominent men realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

A superintendent of public schools in a Southern state says: "My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak all over' feeling and sick stomach."

"Some time ago I was making an official visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat peculiar flavor of the coffee, and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum. I was so pleased with it that, after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal; the whole family liked it, so well that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely."

"I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time, she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was as well and hearty as the rest of us."

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, but in a more marked degree in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing."

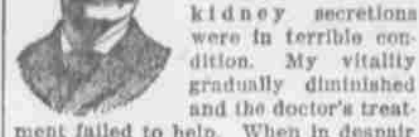
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

INJURED IN WRECK.

Conductor Thrown Down 25 Feet Embankment.

George Hahn, C. & N. W. conductor, Arber Ave., West Chicago, Ill., says: "I was thrown from a car down a 25-foot embankment and my kidneys were badly bruised. Kidney trouble developed and for a whole year, I was unable to work. I suffered agonizing pains in my back and the kidney secretions were in terrible condition. My vitality gradually diminished and the doctor's treatment failed to help. When in despair I began with Doan's Kidney Pills and soon improved. Continued use cured me and at present my health is excellent."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



"Some people have pretty hard trials, don't they?"

INDEED, THEY DO.



"I always try to be a gentleman."

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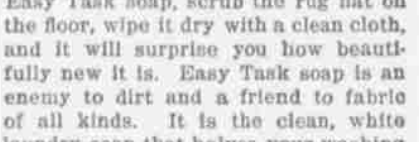
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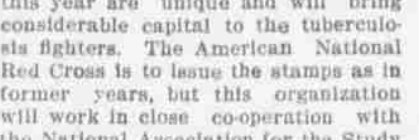
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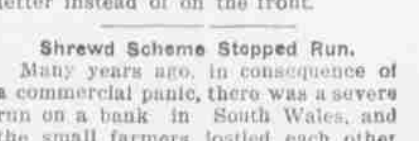
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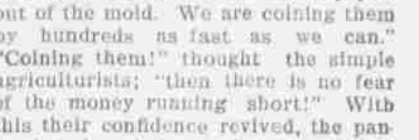
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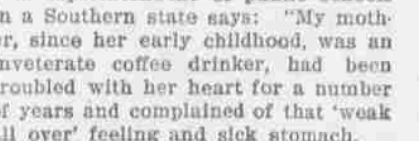
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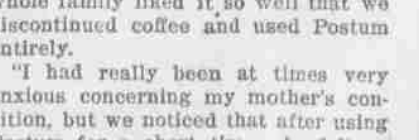
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